

ASB115
Z9386

=1956= REF/REF
LIST NO. 20

EXOTIC GLADIOLUS

AND

Other Garden Rarities

FOR YOUR GUIDANCE

CORMS and CORMELS — Orders filled in rotation as received and sent postpaid at PROPER planting time in spring or fall. None sent in Jan. or Feb. Corm sizes vary with the species, but blooming size will always be sent.

SEEDS — Immediate delivery if in stock, otherwise back ordered until new supply is harvested or importation arrives. Cultural directions included. Packets contain from 10 to 30 seeds, depending upon rarity. Trade packets, when offered, contain three times the amount.

SPECIAL NOTATIONS appear under the various sections and species. Please read them carefully before ordering to avoid confusion and letter writing.

TERMS — Cash with order, by check or postal note. Everything is sent postpaid in U.S. and possessions, whether your order amounts to 50c or \$50.

FOREIGN ORDERS accepted for seeds only.

HEMEROCALLIS — We issue an occasional list of TUDAYLILIES and other long blooming Hemerocallis (24 to 48 hours). If you have not purchased any of these in the past few years, ask for a copy. Customers receive them as issued.

PHILIP O. BUCH

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ROCKAWAY, NEW JERSEY

ACIDANTHERA HYBRIDS

MELODY (Buch, 1952) 36. The first known hybrid (*A. bicolor* X *A. Murielae*) to be introduced. Blooms in 90 days, 10 days to 2 weeks ahead of its parents. Exquisitely fragrant long-tubed flowers, pale yellow in bud, but opens 9 white flowers, 3½ inches wide, with pale yellow back ribs and the typical dark chocolate blotches. Very resistant to sun and rain. A decided improvement over *A. bicolor*, more reliable and a rapid propagator. Excellent for cutting, as the flowers last long, emitting their delightful perfume day and night. Foliage partly arching, as with some gladiolus. Handle like summer-blooming gladiolus, but hold until the ground warms up (corn-planting time). Store away from frost. \$2.00 each; 3—\$5.50; 6—\$10.00.

ZWANENBURG (vanTubergen, 1955) This European hybrid from the opposite cross (*A. Murielae* x *A. bicolor*) is said by the originator to be "much like *A. Murielae*" but that "it blooms 2 or 3 weeks earlier. The blotch is slightly larger and the flakes on the three lower segments are more reddish coloured." A.M. Haarlem, 1955. Handle like Melody. \$1.00 each. 3—\$2.50; 6—\$4.50; 12—\$8.00.

CAMASSIA

One of the most beautiful of the spring-flowering (May) hardy bulbflowers from our own Pacific Northwest. My collection includes most known species and some hybrids. Their asphodel-like spikes reach from 2 to 5 feet, displaying plain creamy-white and with a blue streak, pale blue, lavender, light blue, dark blue and violet flowers over a long period. Some, when established, throw 3 or 4 spikes and multiply readily. Can be naturalized. Seeds, in mixture, 50c pkt.

Also separate colors, from my own F1 hybrids, which may or may not come true: 1. Pale lavender. 2. Lavender with blue ribs. 3. Lavender. 4. Pale lavender blue. 5. Pale blue. 6. Pale gray-blue. Order colors wanted by number. Uniform price, 50c pkt.

WHITE SPIRE (Buch, 1956) A pure white hybrid reaching five feet, with 3 feet of inflorescence, rivaling the Foxtail Lily. Individual flowers 2¼" or larger, sometimes borne in pairs. The honey bees love this, as you will. Aug-Sept delivery. \$3.00 each.

HARDY EURASIAN GLADIOLUS (SPRINGGLADS)

These sub-zero hardy species from Europe and Asia are among the rarest of worthy garden plants, seldom seen in American gardens. They offer new opportunities for hybridists, cut flower growers, exhibitors. Will cross with other sections of the genus. Use them in the rock garden, hardy border, or naturalize. Easier to grow than summer kinds, and THrips DO NOT BOTHER THEM! The first figure following the name is the height in inches. The figures in parenthesis indicate below zero temperatures each species has withstood since I have grown them. All require fall (Oct-Nov) planting and cannot be held until spring.

G. ANATOLICUS (Armenia) 24 (-14) Two to six purple and white flowers, 1½" wide, with attractively folded lower segments. Mid-May. \$2.00 each. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. BYZANTINUS (So. Europe) 30 (-35) Largest of the group, with 7 to 15 light purple flowers, 2" wide. A white line, edged darker purple, is on each flower segment. Early June. 6—\$1.30; 12—\$2.50. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. COMMUNIS (Switzerland) 34 (-20) Bears 5 to 15 light purplish-red flowers about an inch wide, with the typical purple-bordered white median line. Mid-June. Rare. \$1.00 each, 3—\$2.75. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. ILLYRICUS (England) 18 (-17) A little charmer with up to 10 magenta flowers, about an inch wide, with purple-edged white median lines on lower segments. Naturalizes easily. Mid-June. 3—\$1.25; 6—\$2.25; 12—\$4.00. Seeds 50c pkt.; Trade pkt., \$1.00.

G. ILLYRICUS var. **ALBION**. (Buch, 1953) 20. (-17) A pale selection segregated from my English seedlings. Flowers are devoid of or have only slight indications of the purple lines on the lower segments. Almost a self-colored lavender-rose, a new color in this section. \$3.00 each. Seeds, 50c pkt.; Trade pkt., \$1.00.

G. PALUSTER (Switzerland) 18. (-10) Bears 2 to 7 small lavender-purple flowers with long lower segments and the typical white lines. Likes moist situations. Early June. \$2.00 each. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. SEGETUM (Italy) 33 (-30) Bears 6 to 12 light carmine-red flowers. 1¾" wide, with dark violet-red blotches and white median lines. Early June. 6—\$1.75; 12—\$3.00. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. SEGETUM var. **PERSIA** (Buch, 1956) 27. (-10) Bears 6 or 7 small light purple flowers with bluish tinge on lower segments, and the typical white lines. Ten days earlier than the European type. \$2.00 each. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. SEGETUM, White form. (Buch, 1956) 24. (-16) Originally introduced by me in 1949 as *G. byzantinus albus* (as it came to me), this is now definitely identified. Flowers are pure white, but it still seems to be a shy bloomer. Early June. 6—\$1.80; 12—\$3.35

RARE HARDY HYBRIDS

If planted late in the fall, just before the ground freezes in the north, the corms will withstand at least zero Fahr. Where lower winter temperatures prevail they should be grown in a cool greenhouse. All should be hardy from here southward. Will cross with other sections of the genus. Dry off and dig in summer. Delivered in Oct-Nov.

COLVILLEI HYBRIDS (Colville, 1823, England) 20. (-10) The first hybrids, oldest in commerce. Parentage: *G. tristis* var. *concolor* x *G. cardinalis*. Three varieties available: ruber, carmine-red; The Bride, white, roseus, pink. June. 2 of each, \$1.50; 4 of each, \$2.75

HERALD HYBRIDS (van Tubergen, Holland) 40. (-4) Earliest flowering large gladiolus on strong, rigid stems. Parentage: *Nanus* x *Childsi* (Leichtlini) hybrids. Sometimes produce 2 or 3 spikes. Two varieties available: Comet, poppy-red; Fair Lady, flesh pink. 3 of each, \$1.50; 6 of each, \$2.75

HOMOGLAD HYBRID (Ingram, c.1935, England) 20. (-10) A nocturnally fragrant bigeneric hybrid of *G. concolor* x *Homo-glossum revolutum*. The grass-like (*tristis*) foliage appears in December, the small red blooms with greenish-yellow blotches near the end of May on long, wiry stems. Has a strong carnation-like fragrance. Great possibilities here, as it is fertile both ways. Should prove satisfactory anywhere south of New Jersey. October delivery. \$10.00 each.

NANUS HYBRIDS (1855, Channel Islands) 15. (-10) The dwarf, or Baby Gladiolus, resulting from intercrossing *Gg. cardinalis*, *venustus*, *tristis* and *trimaculatus* (*angustus*). Salmon, orange, pink, scarlet, in mixture only. 6 for \$1.35; 12 for \$2.50

TUBERGENI var. **CHARM** (van Tubergen, Holland) 26. (-10) This pretty rose and white hybrid resulted from crossing a Herald hybrid x *G. tristis* var. *concolor*. Has a loose, graceful spike and narrow foliage. June. 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00

IN OUR NEXT LIST

we will present the first American-bred hardy hybrids, containing the genes of seven different species, two of them hardy and fragrant, two others just hardy. They will be called

HERALINUS HYBRIDS

the result of crossing *G. primulinus* x Herald hybrid Rembrandt.

AFRICAN GLADIOLUS (SUMMER)

These species require spring planting and winter storage away from frost, just like the garden glads. They are not only interesting in themselves, but should be used to pep up the degenerating garden varieties. Will cross with other sections, too. Figures following name indicate approximate height in inches. Must be ordered before May 1 for spring delivery.

G. COOPERII (Plateau Region) 60. Supposedly a variety of G. psittacinus, this generally bears additional side spikes and seems more resistant to disease. Flowers larger and more yellow, with sparse fine red lines. Rare. August. \$1.50 each, limit. Seeds, 50c pkt.

COOPERII HYBRID — PINKOOP (Buch, 1956) Very much like the type except for its salmon-pink ground color. August. \$2.00 each.

G. DRACOCEPHALUS (Natal) 60 Bears about 7 narrow hooded green flowers which turn bronzy when mature. Fine purple lines, clear blotch. A distinct novelty. August. \$1.00 each.

G. HOOKERII. 60. Bears 14 to 20 large brilliant scarlet flowers with orange on lower segments. Very late, Oct.-Nov., and does not bloom north of Virginia. Hardy in the south. Rare. Imported seeds, 50c pkt.

G. MELLERI (So. Rhodesia) 24. Flower spike appears first, then the leaves. Bright pink-to-flame flowers. Imported seeds, 50c pkt.

G. PRIMULINUS (So. Rhodesia) 26. This is the Maid-of-the-Mist from near Victoria Falls. Pure primrose yellow hooded flowers daintily hung from the stem. July. 3—\$2.00; 6—\$3.75. Seeds, 50c pkt.; Trade pkt., \$1.00.

G. PSITTACINUS (Natal) 30. Bears 8 to 12 flowers with spread wings, one of the progenitors of our garden glads. Yellow, heavily lined red. August. Scarce. \$1.25 each. Seeds, 50c pkt.

G. QUARTINIANUS var. SUDAN (Buch, 1953) 36. This is a rare variety from Equatoria. The flowers are similar in shape to those of G. primulinus, but twice as large. Their light yellow ground is so thickly overlaid with fine red lines that they appear tawny or brownish red. Clear yellow blotch. Blooms July-Aug. here, which the type cannot do. \$3.00 each; 3—\$8.50.

SOUTH AFRICAN SPECIES

These dainty Gladiolus from the Cape of Good Hope area may generally be grown outdoors only in frost-free regions, but some will stand as much as ten degrees of frost (22°) for short periods. I recommend cool greenhouse treatment, as for Freesias, when in doubt. They require fall planting, as they are winter growers, and dislike high temperatures and wet feet. Should be dried off after flowering in late winter or early spring. Here is the fragrance hybridists have been searching for—at your service. All will cross with other sections of the genus. These seeds are imported and listed subject to arrival. Uniform price per packet, 50c.

G. ALATUS. 12. Bears 5 to 10 sweet scented turkey red flowers banded with apple green.

G. BLANDUS. 20. Bears 7 to 10 white or pale pink flowers, sometimes marked maroon.

G. BREVIFOLIUS. 24. Bears 4 to 12 dainty pink or lilac and white flowers. Produces a simple leaf after blooming.

G. CALLISTUS. 18. Bears 8 to 12 large pale pink flowers with a faint, elusive fragrance in the sun.

G. CARMINEUS. 18. Klip Lily. Bears 5 or 6 large transparent flowers of intense carmine. Foliage appears after blooming.

G. GRACILIS. 20. Little Blue Papie. Bears 2 to 5 pale lilac-blue fragrant flowers, marked yellow.

G. GRANDIS. 30. Bears 2 to 6 fairly large flowers, a curious shade of brown-marked pale primrose which turns grayish at night, when it emits a marvelous perfume.

G. HIRSUTUS. 20. Bears 3 to 6 large deep pink flowers with white stripes. Very sweetly scented.

G. ODORATUS. 30. Bears 6 to 16 large maroon flowers marked with cream and brown. Sends up spike first, leaves coming later. Fragrant.

G. ORCHIDIFLORUS. 18. Green Kalkoentje. Bears 4 to 6 greenish to yellow-purple flowers, sweetly scented.

G. PERMEABILIS. 24. Bears 6 to 12 variable white to pale pink to orange-scarlet flowers, some with chocolate markings.

G. PILLOSUS (Villosus) 20. Pink Papie. Bears 3 or 4 bright red-lilac flowers, somewhat smaller than G. gracilis, and at the same time.

G. TENELLUS. 18. Small Brown Africander. Bears 2 to 5 yellowish-white flowers, tinged lilac. Fragrant.

G. TRISTIS. 30. Bears 3 to 6 large creamy yellow flowers with brown spots, but may vary. Fragrant after dusk.

G. TRISTIS var. Concolor. (G. CONCOLOR) 30. Bears 3 or 4 pale chartreuse-yellow flowers, nocturnally fragrant. Corms only, for Oct-Nov planting. 6—\$1.75; 12—\$3.00

